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The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., COIMBATORE.

Welcome speech by

Sri G. D. NAIDU,
President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
Coimbatore.

and the speeches of
the Delegates to the
20th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS (India).
held at Peelamedu, Coimbatore:

Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO,
President, A. P. T. I.,
Director, Institute of Economic Growth,
Delhi University, Delhi.

Sri R. A. KESAVIAH,
Principal, Technical School,
Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras

and

Sri G. R. DAMODHARAN,
Principal, P. S. G. College of Technology,
Peelamedu, Coimbatore.

at Tea Party
on 11th February, 1961
at
"Gopal Bagh", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

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On 11—2—61 Shri G. D. Naidu, President of the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd., Coimbatore arranged a tea party at Gopal Bagh, Coimbatore to the Delegates to the 20th Annual Conference of the Principals of Technical Institutions (India).

While welcoming the chief guests and the Principals of the Technical Institutions Sri Naidu paid high tributes to the services of Sri G. R. Damodharam, Principal, P. S. G. College of Technology, Sri P. R. Ramakrishnan, M. P., Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Sri D. Balasundaram of Textools and others and said that they had their technical and engineering training in foreign countries and have been doing great service by starting technical institutions and industrial concerns for the betterment of the people and the country.

Sri Naidu referred to his personal efforts to start a college of industries to afford facilities to enable the youngsters to learn and to produce tools, machines etc., during the course of their studies and that they should be well equipped and that they should start their own industries after their training. He added that the period of training should be reduced and that they should be taught practical methods to produce materials with a view to maintain themselves even during their studies in the institutions, without depending upon their parents and others. He also remarked that at present the schools and colleges have increased in number, so also the number of students, but not the quality and productivity.

Sri Naidu also paid a tribute to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, President of A. P. T. I., Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi that he was a practical economist, who was for quality and productivity. He also suggested that the policy of the Government should be changed to suit the present conditions and demands of the people.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, in the course of his reply thanked Mr. G. D. Naidu for his hospitality and made appreciative reference to the frankness, sincerity, initiative and enterprise and for having trained a number of youngsters in the technical and engineering lines and starting various industries. He added that it was not necessary that an engineering college should produce output and sell it to the people in the form of commodities, but a qualified engineers can sell services to industries in various forms and methods.

Sri R. A. Kesaviah, Principal, Training School, Integral Coach Factory, Madras spoke a few words in appreciation of the services of Sri G. D. Naidu and said that indigenous machines, tools and even cars at very cheap rates should be manufactured in our country on the lines suggested and worked out by Sri G D. Naidu for the advancement of the country and its people.

Sri G. R. Damodharan, of the P. S. G. College of Technology proposed a vote of thanks and whole heartedly thanked Mr. Naidu for his instructions in various matters and co-operation in conducting the 20th Annual Conference of the Principals of Technical Intsitutions at Coimbatore this year and for all his hospitality.

Speech of

Sri G. D. NAIDU

Dear Friends,

Before introducing our chief guests, I want to mention some thing here. A thirsty man if he gets drinking water, a hungry man if he gets food, a sickly person if he gets good medicines, he will be happy. So also many others will be happy if they get what they want. But every one may get all his needs only when he spends enough energy, enough funds and enough time. Even then in many instances many of them fail to get anything. But occasionally by chance some may get what they want without any efforts or spending anything. Now in my case at first, my aim was to learn something. Though I did not go to school, I got the opportunity of seeing several things in several places which helped me to learn many useful things. Then I made some wealth also by this effortless learning. Afterwards my

aim was to spend that earned wealth - material and knowledge in some way, useful first for me and then to others. With this motive I spent some of my wealth for some good purpose, such as training the students and the workers, privately in my own way, and in my own place.

Then I started some industries - first razor blade manufacture in 1935, Electric motor factory in 1937, Radio factory in 1941 and planned to start several other industries also. Some of them have been started later and now running on. Then to give more training to more number of youngsters in the shortest way, I started a Polytechnic first and then the College of Technology. When I was Principal of the Polytechnic at the beginning, with regard to the syllabus and time-table, I did not agree with the Government - as Government wanted 3 years and 4 years for a diploma course which could be done in one year with modern methods, even in six weeks.

On account of this difference of opinion I resigned and constructed this building to

compete with Polytechnic education, and started the same course to be finished in six weeks. Perhaps many of our friends here may not agree and may not believe my idea of giving a training course within six weeks. But this is being conducted successfully for the last 12 years and in order to show to the Government Controllers, I organized technical and industrial exhibitions also. Lakhs and lakhs of people visited them. Though I want to tell every one except a few people who can be counted on fingers, no body realises the value of this work.

I want to tell about these works to all educational authorities and friends like you, in order to learn something more myself. I tried on many instances but failed. I lost the faith. Further I have not done much for the past ten years when I was engaged in a struggle with the Government, like a "Bull fight".

Now Mr. G. R. Damodaram has taken much interest and efforts and by his efforts he has arranged this conference in his place inviting all of you, arranging all programmes and taking much interest for

your comfortable stay with boarding, lodging, transport and all other facilities. It is not easy for any one unless he spends enormous energy, influence and funds.

Ofcourse as a return, he got the opportunity of receiving you all, hearing you and getting your advices, being with you and enjoying your company.

But now in my case I have not done anything. Without any effort, without any difficulty on my part as mentioned before, he has given me this opportunity to meet you all here and also gave me the fortune of having some friends as my guests. This is a very rare opportunity for a person like me, who disagreed with many things, with many people here. Hence before I thank you all, I have to thank Mr. G. R. Damodaran.

Now I am glad to introduce all the Principals who are here and who are working in the same line for the uplift of our country in the most important Technical training which is lacking in our country.

(Names and addresses of the Principals and delegates printed at the end.)

I have to say one thing about Mr. Damodaran and one or two other friends here. Twenty five years back I took a movie film in London with a heading "How Indian Students are spoiled as soon as they enter London or within 3 months". I have shown these films to many friends here. Twenty years back when I started from here for England Mr. Damodaran's father who was my friend as well as relation and who happened to see the above film, asked me to see his son, as to what he was doing, and how he was getting on.

Then myself and Doctor Ramaswami Iyer, who is a very eminent doctor here, went to New Castle – on – Tyne and saw him without previous intimation in his place and we were satisfied. My first impression was very good. In that trip I also saw Mr. P. R. Ramakrishnan in Massachusetts Institute of Technology in U. S. A.

I thought that both Mr. Damodaran and Mr. Ramakrishnan might do some good for our country. That has come true. Of course I thought some others also might do

something. Mr. D. Balasundaram, who is living in the house on the other side of this wall, was also in England and returned to India at that time. He has also done very useful work in research, as well as training a good number of persons in Engineering industry, in addition to business.

Now you have seen these youngsters and their tremendous work in training and moulding the youngsters and in industries and their duty to our country. Hence I need not tell here any thing more.

Originally when this building was constructed it was named "College of Industries Building" with a plan to give training to 600 students every year and in their 2nd year enabling each one to start one industry. Before the construction was completed the plant got Incometax Disease. Then it was named, as written in the front of this building "Construction for Destruction". The aim of the college of Industries was also blasted. But I don't want to elaborate the story here as this is not the occasion.

In general my idea and advice to all is that after school final course, no college should get any recurring expenses and no student should get any funds from their parents. They should get their degrees, diplomas or certificates for their ability from the Colleges and something more. That means they learn and work in the colleges or they should produce materials and earn for themselves in the college itself and maintain themselves and the college. Only such colleges should remain. All other colleges should be abolished.

I am not saying this only now. I gave a speech in 1940 in St. Louis and subsequently here also on many occasions under the heading "The duty of the elderly men and women for the young boys and girls was to abolish the present Universities". Some years back, in olden days, youngsters were getting degrees in Arts and some other subjects; but they were not spoiled. At present majority of the youngsters who are going to colleges are spoiled or becoming unfit for many things which they have learned. Most

of them are becoming women instead of men. That means they become so tender, so sensitive and many of them are becoming experts in smoking, in seeing cinemas, in music, in Cricket and several other activities not concerned with their education but inefficient in their study and work for which they are attending the colleges.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, President, APTI, Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, Delhi, yesterday aptly said that only numbers and not quality were produced. He said that within these 10 years colleges increased from 49 to 97 and students from 4,000 to 13,000. Polytechnics from 86 to 197 and students from 5,900 to 25,597. He remarked that these are all very good numbers but asked what is the quality. It means more unwanted and useless or bad boys are produced.

I have seen an account in a college, where 700 packets of cigarettes were being consumed on a particular day and on an average 450 packets a day. Then I have seen many college boys in long queues to get tickets for cinemas. I have also seen a

boy seeing the same picture more than 40 times in 3 months. I have seen many youngsters getting 100% marks in English, – many 100% in Mathematics, many 100% in physics and other subjects, but no useful purpose is served in his practical work.

As Dr. Rao said what is the quality and what is the productivity?

Except a few people going to Doctorate or M. Sc. degrees or some foreign studies, many are getting Presidency First classes, All-India First Class, dozens of First classes in the Colleges, very high percentage of passes in the classes. But as Doctor Rao said what is the productivity? I have tested their bodily strength apart from their mental test. Many youngsters who are coming here from Colleges, except some youngsters from one of the Mysore Colleges, all others are fit to be women if they learn cooking also, as they have become so weak in practical use when they leave colleges. I have mentioned in some previous speeches more specifically how they waste their energy in some other unwanted ways.

Then how are the women graduates? Once I have noticed amongst 27 B. A., B. Sc. girls there were only 4 girls physically fit to be women, but at the

level of school final class no boy or girl was physically so bad. It is natural the youngsters themselves may not know in what way they are not fit, but no guidance or discipline is given to youngsters by elders, parents, teachers or authorities because all of them fear to do anything in these matters.

I have described a gentleman who spends his wealth and life time for the colleges as No. 1 enemy for the youngsters. Parents are No. 2 enemies and No. 3 are the Government, Politics, Cinemas and some other things. There is no time here to explain why I have come to this conclusion.

I entirely agree with what Dr. Rao said yesterday while all these defects are plenty in all colleges in India. These defects were found here also some time ago. I am glad to say that for the last 10 or 15 years the trend in the colleges in Coimbatore particularly in these 3 colleges are not in the category of what Dr. Rao said. The students in these colleges viz., P. S. G. College of Technology, Coimbatore Institute of Technology and Government College of Technology, are bright and are keen in their aim and I can say though not 100%,

they are in the quality, productivity and in other respects far better than any other college students in India.

It is not an exaggeration if I say that by the efforts and the facilities afforded and continuous care given by Mr Damodaran, the P. S. G. Engineering College of Technology stands first in respect of quality and productivity. He is a calm fellow and not talkative. But he is a very deep man in organizing and best administration.

His aim and way is leading in training the degree holders to stand in their own way with better quality and with better productivity. This is the only reason I am saying here that I like him so much.

Then Dr. Rao said "What is the equipment provided in the Colleges. That means he said that no proper equipment were given. When Mr. Ramakrishnan started the College, the exchange and finance for the equipment for the College was so hard that he had made many machines here itself for the use of his College. Perhaps all of you have visited his institute and seen in person. Why can't all colleges follow his way of making everything they need?

In that respect Mr. Ramakrishnan's C. I. T. is also far advanced than other colleges.

The Government College of Technology, Coimbatore has also got the latest and enormous number of equipment than other colleges. Unfortunately they are not fully used as the college is not an independent one. It is under the red-tapism of the Government.

I want to mention here about the planning mentioned by Dr. Rao. I have taken too much time but I will tell you here briefly with one or two actual examples. I entirely agree with Dr. Rao regarding what he said about planning.

In the last year at a meeting at Bombay I asked to pass and send a resolution that there should not be a third plan and that the planning department should be scraped off as most of the difficulties and troubles in our country were created only by the first and second plans and the 3rd and 4th will create the balance of 100% troubles which will lead to army rule or communist rule.

Of course if the resolution goes many troubles would start in various ways and works with the Government. Hence they

didn't agree to send my resolution, though every one agreed with my views.

Generally many of the present economists are merely theoretical and their suggestions may only be useful to imagine or to have dreams. Before I heard Dr. Rao yesterday, I thought he also may be one such economist. But when I heard his speech the other day I found that he is a practical economist combined with quality and productivity and with great courage to speak out boldly what he thinks. I see for the first time such an economist here. It is not an ordinary talk which travels in the air like music but every word is impressed and printed in others mind, to consider and to think. I heard the finance minister's speeches before Mr. Rao spoke. Immediately an hour later I heard the Finance Minister's speech at C. I. T. Doctor Rao's idea was reflected in his speech with so much impression that he insisted that the quality and productivity were wanted from the institutions. Dr. Rao's speech was very impressive, so much so quoted by the Finance Minister as well as other authorities are saying that many small industries have to be started and all machines and necessary equipments have to be manufactured here and all instructions must be in regional languages.

Of course they are giving facilities to the extent of what they know. The Finance Minister has visited the foreign countries recently. Naturally he wants development in all fields. But how many ministers know these subjects as he knows or how many officers can follow and do as he wishes?

In 1940 itself I made a technical instructional film in Tamil language in New York. From that time I am trying to manufacture and to supply the necessary equipments for easier, quicker and best training. I am trying to manufacture the educational projectors and negotiations were started before the war, but suspended at the time of war. Again it was started from 1950 and from 1958 – licences alone have not yet been completed.

Then for the building licences correspondence was started in 1959 and permission was received exactly after two years, just two days before. This could have been given by one stroke of the pen either by the Collector or the Chairman of the Municipality in an hour or in a day if the old formalities and red tapism were to be removed from the Government.

These educational film and educational projectors and small scale industries are the first weapon to remove the unemployment and to remove pin-pricks, fights and struggles throughout the country.

We can get licences for luxury watches, luxury cameras even luxury cars and other luxury equipments easily with less expense by turning the push-buttons in the Act and rules. But it is not easy to get the scientific instruments or the educational instruments into India. Why there should be any licences or customs regulations or any duties for such kind of tools? The licences are not easily available even for the Government institutions. I am giving one or two instances here. When I as Principal, applied for tools for Government institutions, they replied that no Dollar exchange was available. Afterwards the tables and chairs which are here were imported from Dollar area. For the engineering college students in South India, 1000 slide rules are needed every year. In India also some types of slide rules are made but they are not suitable for students studying degree courses in Engineering colleges. The Director of Technical Institutions and the Established Importers are given licences for slide-rules and other instruments.

I explained to the authorities that the quantity supplied for the technical institutions was not sufficient and that there was much more demand and that the Established gangsters were selling Rs. 25/- worth of slide rules for Rs. 87/- each and 40 rupees worth of slide rules at Rs. 127/- making huge profits and thus exploiting the poor engineering students.

I applied for a licence for 1,000 slide rules guaranteeing that I will supply at the cost price, which may be below Rs. 40/- but I received a reply that licences would be given only to the established importers, that means (Established Gangsters) and that no licence will be given for the new comers.

Even today I have requests from hundreds of students for the supply of slide rules. Unfortunately I have no opportunity to explain to the concerned minister in person about this.

Unless one goes 2000 miles to Delhi, unless one sees the Minister or the highest officer, it is not possible to get anything. It is a play of red tapism. This is also a main reason for the demand of the separation of states.

Dr. Rao said that in other countries even the children possess engineering knowledge and that they improve the same by visiting the permanent exhibitions and by handling small machine toys, books and other things. Unfortunately here in our country it is in the reverse. There are some exhibitions which may lost for a week or a month for which children would not find time to visit in that short period. Even the parents may only see at a glance and no knowledge may be got, because the exhibitions are closed after a certain time. They are not permanent exhibitions.

From 1933 I took great efforts in starting permanent exhibition on a small scale, with my small means. Only now I have got some facilities quickly from the Municipal and Electrical authorities.

In Japan the educational matters such as maps of the world, maps of the town, various animals, birds, trees, mathematics, chemistry etc., are printed on dresses and other materials and the children learn continuously anything they want without any hardship. Some years back I gave a cloth which was used by students of our country for dress, on which our cinema stars were printed. Here also our children are getting some toys made of wood and

other materials – Elephants, buffaloes and some other illventilated temples, useless trees and other awkward figures or nude figures. As mentioned yesterday our Government is ready to give permission if it is started with some contract with some foreign collaboration or for established gangsters even to make toys and for many other unnecessary things which can be manufactured here without any collaboration.

I applied for a licence for an important industry. Licence was not granted on some lame excuse as there was no foreign collaboration. Subsequently half a dozen licences were granted because there was foreign collaboration. I can give a number of examples for and against our Government.

Now as a test I am going to apply for licences to import 1000 slide rules for engineering students and for a thousand scientific toys for children as kept on the tables here. At the next conference I will mention the results.

Here is my request for your opinion in the matter:— (1) No Technical college should get any recurring expenses from anybody and the students instead of getting funds for fees and hostel expenses from

their parents, must send some money to their parents.

(2) The teachers and training staff should get double the present remuneration from the Colleges, so that they could save something for their future.

(3) In the selection of candidates there should not be any discrimination except the quality and ability for the subject in which training is wanted.

Then there should not be any age limit or any bar regarding state. From School final class, all students should be admitted for the regular classes or evening classes for all technical subjects. In the first year a certificate is to be given and in the second year a diploma is to be given and in the third year a degree is to be given. Then in subsequent years research facilities should be given so that any student can leave with a certificate or diploma or a degree or with all the three. Of course to change over to this line, there may be difficulty because the Government may interfere and may not approve, because they do not know the advantage of this system. But I am sure and quite confident that this is the only way to meet out all the requirements of the country and the people.

If this independence is not given, all the scientists should leave the Government institutions and start private institutions which would meet the countries demand in all respects.

With these requests I thank you all friends here and I also request you to give your opinion on the points mentioned last, as all the friends are eagerly waiting to hear you.

Thank you all.

Speech by

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao,

President, A. P. T. I. Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, Delhi.

Our Distinguished Host Mr. Naidu
and Friends,

I must first of all begin by repairing an omission of ours this morning in our Annual Meeting of the Association when we by a amall over-sight, failed to include in our motion of thanks the very deep sense of appreciation that the Association and its Organisers have felt towards you, Sir, for the hospitality that you have displayed to our members by arranging for their accommodation. (Cheers). But possibly, while we very much regret the oversight, perhaps there was some purpose behind it, because at that time you had only played host to some of us. Now you have played host to all of us and I can think of no more graceful gesture than the personal way in which you yourself have gone round and given what is traditionally the most affectionate form of welcome that an Indian can give to an Indian guest viz., giving of a

garland of natural flowers. We, Sir, deeply appreciate your courtesy and your sense of hospitality and I should like to thank you very much on my own behalf as well as on behalf of all my colleagues here for your kindness.

Now my colleagues, I thought, had finished exploiting with me this morning when I vacated the chair of the President of the Association. But the Secretary is looking at me, reminding me that as long as I am in the precincts of Coimbatore I have not completely escaped the association. Well, I would like to speak as frankly as Mr. Naidu has done and I am sure he will appreciate my frankness and when I agree with him, I am sure he would like it. When I disagree with him I am sure even if he does not like it he would respect it.

I must begin first of all by stating my points of disagreement. I think it is better to state the unpleasant first and then follow it up with the pleasant thing, because you know when you take a meal, I don't know what you do - quite often I see a number of dishes - I would eat all the dishes, I have no alternative. I taste them all and I find some dishes are not too good, some are very good. I eat not the good ones first, reserving for the last the very good ones.

So I shall hold the same procedure because of the share Mr. Naidu has served us – I am not talking of the physical share – the intellectual share that Mr. Naidu has served us like all things both palatable and not so palatable. So, he does not mind. I shall deal with the things which are not so palatable and then see to where I think all the things which are palatable.

Regarding one or two things I was a little disturbed when he referred to the reason why there should be States. Because he did not elaborate on it, I am not quite sure what is one's political position on the subject, because I am not very much aquainted with what happens in southern politics. But I should like to state this, that from any point of view, if any body, any person wants to examine i. e. if he is prepared to reason it, either in the economic point of view or in the social or in the cultural or in the political or in the strategic – from any point one can think of, it is just madness on the part of anybody to think that any part of this country would flourish by separating itself from the rest of India (Cheers). This is some thing – I think it is high time people should examine this question carefully and rationally. Think for one moment. What would happen if all the products of Tamilnad are

subject to import duties outside? If no body from Tamilnad could emigrate outside Tamilnad, if Tamilnad becomes an independent state, then it has to maintain a large army.

Now of course Tamilnad can say "Down with Hindi" and nothing happens. Supposing tomorrow you have got to fight a war with Hindi. Let us have some commnon sense in this matter. People can only talk. I would also like to talk over it. I would like to ask these questions. "Do you think that an independent Tamilnad can maintain an army that will fight with the rest of India?" What is the use of talking and going and fooling the common people telling them that you want this and you want that? I can understand, saying that Tamilnad must have an appropriate rightful place in Indian politics. I can understand saying that there must be proper industrialization of the South. I can understand saying that there must be protection of the language, protection of the culture, protection of the economic interest, social interest, cultural interest, but to say that there must be independent state, I would like these people to argue with-out. What would be the budget? What would be the army? What would be the Navy? What would be the Air Force? Do they

expect that in an independent state every body would fall on their neck and embrace them and say "Welcome brother, independent brother". Independence does not come in that fashion. Therefore when you talk of Separate states, I would state "Let us go into all the aspects of it" and to a bold and brave man like Mr. Naidu, for whom I had a great respect before I came and for whom my respects have increased after meeting him and after listening to him, I would say, "Sure you are correct, because you are a courageous person. You are not afraid of any body. You are known all over the country as a fighter and as a person who seeks truth. I can use your courage and use your thirst for truth to go into this problem with all its features and take up this question because you are not afraid of any body. Most of the people are afraid that they will not be elected, they will not become ministers or become deputy ministers or they will not enjoy publicity, they will not get business etc., etc. You are not afraid of any of these things".

Therefore our last request, if you hope, I think I am not encroaching on your hospitality, it is all your own impulses of truth and courage for which you stand and examine this question. As you examined many of the questions and try to find out

what are all the implications political, economic, military, commercial, strategic, cultural etc., of any proposal of separating any part of the country and making it into an independent state.

Now this is one thing which I wanted to get off my chest. I would not have mentioned it normally but I think Mr. Naidu perhaps knowingly or perhaps not knowingly gave me a chance and I never mischance a chance of this kind. Barring that, I should certainly say that while some of you have now been – I am particularly addressing myself to my colleagues in the association – some of you might just been not – I am just admiring Mr. Naidu's speech without going into its implication, as it happens in this country often. Somebody makes a speech. Either it is witty, it is brilliant, it is oratorical, it is emotional, it is idealistic and we in this country have a great knack of applauding these speeches and not in the least bothering about what those speeches contain. We are great worshipers of form in this country and we never like to go into the substance. We just worship the form and satisfy ourselves thereby that we have got the substance. Now this happens to many people in this country and perhaps Mr. Naidu is also one such victim of the Indian Psychology.

Now I should like if I may with his permission, to try and reformulate in what I think may be more understandable language, understandable in the sense of people who are accustomed to a particular way of looking at things - People are Ph. D's. and D. Scs., D. Sc. and Ph. Ds., F. I. C. and all sorts of things which I don't understand. But all eminent men, I would like to re-formulate if I may, what I understand is the truth and substance behind what Mr. Naidu has been telling just to-day.

Take first of all what he has been saying about. Take his own suggestions he has made. First I shall deal with them and then I shall go on to say some other things from his speech. At the end of his speech he wanted your opinion on these questions. He said that no technical college should get any recurring expenses from anybody and students instead of getting funds for their fees and hostel expenses from their parents must send some money to their parents He says that teachers and training staff should get double the present remuneration from the Colleges. Then (3) in the selection of students into the colleges, there should not be any discrimination except the quality and the ability for the subject in which training is wanted.

The first is Quinine the second is sugar with which the Quinine pill is coated and the third is of course the mixture that follows or the water that follows the swallowing of the Quinine pill.

But please remember that something similar was said by Gandhiji. He did not talk about technical colleges as such. But there was a mad man if you like – more or less we all considered him mad, since he brought us freedom and he is not there to enjoy it, we can treat him as a mad person – but there was a person called Gandhi put it – placed before this country a some what similar view. Not that should be taken literally. Not that what Mr. Naidu says should be taken literally – he may want that to be taken literally but I will not. But I would like to take the spirit behind it. What is the spirit behind it? What was the spirit behind Gandhiji talking of self supporting education, or the so called Basic education when he said that schools should not be entirely dependent for every thing on the states and so on. People called him reactionary – people called him all sorts of names and ultimately of course, after he passed away, the whole thing was more or less settled.

Now there was a point behind what Gandhiji said and there is a point behind

what Mr. Naidu says to-day. Saying that technical colleges should not get any recurring grants, of course it does not mean that literally there should not be any recurring grants, because I am quite sure that Mr. Naidu will be the last person in the world to say that a technical college should function without any equipment or it should function without power, until he is going to say that every college should set up its own electric dynamo plant and supply all the power that it requires from the effort of its own students and try and pay for the expenses by selling a part of the electricity to the rest of the population. Nothing of the kind. But the important thing behind what he has stated, as I see it well I may be wrong because some times pupils especially reverent or impertiment pupils like me may misrepresent their teachers but if I understand it right, the spirit behind what he said is that technical institutions by definition ought not to be completely dependent on Government support. They should be in a position to demonstrate that the work that they do have got some productive value. It does not mean that they must maintain themselves from the out-put of their students - not at all. That is not what he actually says. But it does not mean that, if not an Engineering College or a Technical

College – it all depends of course, it is all a mixing of crops – diplomas – all sorts of things get mixed up here. It is not the time or place to go into a long lecture. But any institution that is concerned with what you may call the materials, forms of economic activity. It is not necessary that an Engineering college should produce out put and sell it to the people in the form of commodities, but an Engineering college can sell services. An Engineering college can sell services to industries. They can say, "We will test this for you, we will examine this for you, we will correct this for you, we will rectify this for you" – such services. It does not mean, commodities does not mean that the college should make an axe or an axle and go and sell it in the bazaar. But it is possible that any institution that is going to make a fundamental difference to economic activity and which is intended to promote economic development should be in a position to demonstrate that it is still be able to do something to earn its own living. Then I knew it was the substance of what Mr. Naidu had in mind, which I think is a very good principle. Unfortunately I can't answer really on behalf of the Principals of Technical Institutions, because I am not running any technical institution in that particular sense. But I would certainly

say that any technical institution should be in a position to earn a part of its scheme should be able to produce small things that are salable, some things which the public can get and that is how I expect the first principle that Mr. Naidu laid down and in that sense I am prepared to accept it, which of course does not mean that I can commit the acceptance of the principle by my colleagues in the association.

But I have the feeling looking round and going on the basis of the conversations I had with several friends of mine that they would not differ from me that the technical institution must be in a position to earn a part of its scheme. May be by repair services, may be by technical services, may be by expert advice, may be by consulting advice, may be by manufacturing things, it does not matter – it all depends upon the particular kind of institution one is thinking about. But in some manner or other, it should be possible for a technological or technical institution to show, to demonstrate conspicuously and visibly to the rest of the world that is not merely a receiver, but it is also a giver, because nothing would give greater confidence to the rest of the community in the actual practical ability of the persons who have turned out of that institutions than

these kinds of demonstration. Now, but two, of course, no body else I am sure would refuse to accept that.

Double the present levels of remuneration! There may be some counsels that it should be doubled or trebled. It depends – I don't know whether Mr. Naidu has run any institution himself, but when you say double, I think on the whole we would not be satisfied. We would have preferred it three times. But after all who is there to lift a gift parcel to the mouth? If it is double, all right, we will get a double lift later on. As to what is to happen in the future, I don't think there is any objection on the part of any body to any increase in the remuneration.

Well that, I will talk in a some what light hearted spirit, but I think in actual practice also it is a fact that as long as we have a mixed economy, as long as there are alternative opportunities for Engineers and for technically trained men, then you must find some way of equalizing – taking both the economic and non-economic advantages, you must find some way of equalizing the incentives in his occupation. Left to myself and here I am afraid, I do not at all agree with Mr. Naidu – I hope he did not think that I am against planning,

because he referred, he quoted me the provelant element on the revolutionary resolution of his asking for the abolition of the planning commission, of the planning department. I may agree with him regarding the abolition of the Planning Committee, but not of the Planning Department. That does not mean that I am for the abolition of the planning. I believe in a planned economy, but I am afraid we are going to get a planned economy of a much more complicated character than the planned economy we are having today. But neither of us is there and this is not the place I am going to indulge in a big description of what my views are. But I will certainly tell that I strongly believe in planned economy. If we have a completely socialized economy where there is no mixed economy, where there are no large private enterprises, it is a different thing. But as long as we have a mixed economy, where an engineer can either go and work in a company or in a firm or can work in a college, then you must provide conditions which will be comparable to the indisposition of the occupations. That is really how I interpret what Mr. Naidu said, when he said twice, it is again only a symbol. It is a way of saying that we must find some method of getting best people in engineering teaching profession, but after all, ultimately who

makes the engineers? The engineers are made by those who teach in Engineering Colleges and if you do not get the best man, if for example an engineering college professorship or a teachership becomes the refuge of those engineers who are not ambitious, who don't think they have got a good chance, who do not hope to become chief engineers, they come to accept the compulsory educational profession in other subjects. That is what is happening here.

The community is making a mistake because these are the people who turn out the further engineers. When one takes a long view, one must realise as I said before, an educational institution should be regarded as capital goods. It is what are called the Heavy industry. When engineers are working in industry they are consumer goods. When engineers are working in colleges. they are capital goods and this Government which realises the importance of capital goods over consumer goods must also realise the importance of engineers who are working in colleges. These are the engineers who have been working in industries or in other occupations of profitable character. Now there, some thing has got to be done, I will say many things. Consultors, frequent contact with industry, much greater opportunities to

go out, much greater freedom – I have been horrified – I have been all the time listening to my principal friends, I am told that they can't order any equipment, the whole standard equipment is ordered for them. This is done and that is done and all is done, for them. I was so horrified as I had been listening to Mr. Naidu and all the other various attempts he has made to get this and to get that and so on, and seeing all that. Delhi being red tape I am sure Madras also has got red tape. I don't want to get unpopular at Madras. It is very difficult for one to believe that the bureaucratic Madras is made of a different material from bureaucratic Delhi or bureaucratic London or bureaucratic Moscow or the bureaucratic Washington. Believe me they all wear the same clothes atleast they all wear the same underwear. (Laughter). The clothes may look different, but behind the clothes all are marked the same. So bureaucracy is not only in Delhi but also in Madras, also in Andhra, also in Mysore or in any other state in India. Now this kind of bureaucratic control of engineering colleges, bureaucratic control of the kind of the thing Mr. Naidu was talking about, I think it is high time, if I may say so, we must examine why this is happening in India. Any way the bureaucracy in India is worse than in other countries. Why!

After all it is a conclusion of myself that our great national handicap is suspicion. We are suspicious of one another, we have no mutual confidence. We do not have mutual respect – we always believe that the other fellow is a rogue. Suppose you are sitting with some body, you often put your hands to your pockets to see if your purse is in your pocket or not, (laughter) or you have some body or you give a tip your neighbour or some body "Please look after my pocket". You see this suspicion is mentally there right from the top to the bottom. I know something of the economical development of other countries, also something about the sociological and cultural factors which lead to the economical development. I think this is one huge thing that is standing very much in our way. We will not give responsibility. We will not delegate authority for it. Even if we delegate our authority those to whom we delegate authority will not accept that delegation. Remember that. It is no question of telling people at the top that they will not delegate authority. First of all, people at the top will not delegate authority and even when they do, you will find that people to whom authority is delegated are not willing to accept it. Why? They are all afraid. I remember very well. It is my interest, Mr. Naidu's too.

I think some years ago, 4, 5 or 6 years ago, I was travelling by train and there was travelling in my compartment a Retired Chief Engineer of a state who was reemployed and was working somewhere. We got friendly and we were discussing about the economic development, this and that and so on. Then he said "you know when I entered into service I was given one advice by my superior officer, a golden advice, and I follow it and I have not regretted that advice". That advice is that: "Always follow the rules. It does not matter if you know that a certain specification is wrong. It does not matter if you are quite certain that the wall will fall or the bridge will collapse or the building will not stand the strain you are imposing on it. But if the book of words say so, if the auditor will not object, if your superior authority can be consulted by the book of rules, please do it and that is the only way of safety for your performance." The gentleman who quoted this of course also occupied a very high position and he was talking to me very frankly. Now this is not just a story. This is what really happened and this illness I am afraid is really one of the gravest handicaps in our economic development namely fear.

Every body is security conscious. This country, because of spirituality we talk of Vedantha, we talk of all sorts of things. Nothing is so sickening to me as hypocracy in this country. I don't think there are greater number of hypocrates any where in the world. I don't say in any sense plaguing them. I am one of them. But there is a tremendous sense of hypocracy in this country. But we claim to be very mystic. We say "Oh we are very spiritualistic we have only to go near a temple to find out how spiritual we are." We pose ourselves to be spiritual people and yet we are not prepared to understand this i.e. fear, the security. You always watch. You ask any Indian boy when he is taking a job. There is a great contrast between an American boy and an Indian boy. You ask a boy of 22. "You want a job?" "Yes what will be my pay? What will I get at the age of 40? What will I get at the age of 50? What will be my pension? and what, if he doesn't ask you the question what will be the prices when I get my pension?" If he starts doing that, things will become impossible. Ofcourse it will be a sensible question to ask when the pension comes what will be the purchasing power of a rupee." Because 25 years or 30 years from now when the pension comes it will be only 1/10th of what it is

to-day. That is inevitable. But it terms for security that is suspicion, fear. All the time you can't believe in any of them, because if any thing goes wrong supposing it is a Government Industry if you make a mistake, well, every body comes down upon you like a ton of bricks. How can you make any progress without making mistakes? Is there any single business man in the world who has risen to the heights of economic glories without making mistakes? Is there a single general or a single admiral, single politician, is there any body in the world who can succeed without making mistakes? Mistakes are bound to be there They are part of the part of progress. Mistakes lie in continuing the mistakes and not in making mistakes. The wiseman learns from mistake and the fool does not learn from mistakes; but every body does mistakes. But now if you are a Government Official you dare not make a mistake. Supposing you make a mistake, you are hung! Not only because you are a Government Official there all sorts of people come, you may belong to a particular caste, your clan may be big, you may belong to a particular district - all sorts of things. So you are terrified, so many obstacles to fortune! People are waiting to find out "When this fellow will make a mistake so I can get into his shoes

or make things difficult for him." So every body is afraid. No mistake all the same what does it matter? After all as I have wife and children at home, let it be. Play for safety. Sometimes as an Indian, kick at him in his face. No let him take it down. (Laughter). It is worth it.

Now this is at the root, if I may tell Mr. Naidu. This is the one. This is not a peculiar one if I may tell him. I know he is very fond of Tamil Nad. He has not got excessive love for Delhi. But this is as much in Madras as much in Delhi. But it has extended into Delhi. Madras has contributed it in great measure to Delhi. There is a lot of Madrasees in the Delhi Secretariat and he knows it. I will not be surprised if there is a bit of Coimbatore too there. Therefore this question of rock and series of speck of regidity, the speck of lack of flexibility and so on is part of the national disease, a disease some thing were I, for example thought I will cancel all my programme, but Mr. Naidu said "Stay, you must have tea" and because I have covered up Mr. Naidu I won't go. As you see I have agreed with certain things that Mr. Naidu has said. But Mr. Naidu is a fighter. He has initiative. He has enterprise. He is not bothered about a book of words. He has an idea as I presumed it. That is what

this country wants. It is that which you have got to create. Some times I do not know - my friends in economics do not understand it. If you want economic development you are not going to do it by a dozen Viscoses or a dozen Bhiloys or a dozen Bakra Dams or even a dozen Kundah Projects. They are all important. I am all for them. I only advocate them. I am all for heavy industries. I am all for power, I am all for social overheads, I am all for economical over heads, I dont have to say that because every body knows that I stand for them.

But this is a very large country. How many people can we give productive employment through by these methods? State enterprise is not going to give employment to the whole of India, I believe, in a socialistic pattern of society. But I also know as a realist that no other pattern other than private enterprise can give employment to more than a very small section of the working population of India. It is not the state enterprise which is going to do the need nor can agriculture give employment to all the persons that we want. Even in the United States which I think produces 1/3, between 1/3 and 40% of the entire industrial output of the world, the total number of persons employed in

industry in the United States is about 25 or 26 million workers. We have got about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million workers engaged in factories proper. If we include Railway, Postal and Telegraph, Coal mines, Plantations, Govt. Servants and all that the figure goes upto, may be 9, 10, 11 millions and how many people are they going to give employment too, by large industries or by agriculture? It is very important. You see, some of these, people think, this is all Gandhian. You know we respect, because Gandhiji said that. Therefore even though we may not do what Gandhiji said, still as long as the old man's memory is still not completely forgotten, we must pay respect to concept of small industry and so on.

But look at it from the point of view of economics. What is the rate at which our population is growing? You are not dealing here as in England or in Norway or in Denmark or France, West Germany or even the U. S. S. R. or the United States of America. We are dealing with India. The census is going on. I think you will find as the census is completed the population will be perhaps some thing of the order 420 to 430 millions. The latest reports the one I see here that the rate of growth of population which was originally estimated as 1.4 before, later put up to 1.9, the latest

estimates are that the growth of population for last decade is probably of the order between 2 and 2.4. We will know it in the next few days, which means, just imagine, every year we are adding to the population of this country a population practically equal to the whole of Australia. Every one of them we have got to find employment and these are hard facts. I don't know how we people who belong to higher class would believe in such a stratasphere – all the time talking in English, talking of Oxford and Cambridge, the pride of an Indian is to be mentioned in the London Times. I don't know, in olden days it was to go to Kasi. Now if you are mentioned in the London Times, you can breathe your last with complete confidence, because you have attained Nirvana, Moksha – Heaven. What greater glory can there be for an Indian, an independent Indian than to be mentioned in the London Times? Now this upper class the English speaking upper class, there is no difference between the Tamilian or the Hindi Wala and the Bengali or Maharashtrian on the whole, whether they want Kannadam or not Kannadam, whether they want Shivaji or not Shivaji or Bengal or not Bengal, at the English speaking club all English speaking gentlemen meet. At home they speak in their own language and they want separate

states, but when they meet they speak beautiful English and compare both Oxford and Cambridge. "Where is my son going? Where is your daughter going?" and so on – Hindu caste Old Brahmins have gone there too. They gone with their sons and a new caste is coming into existence – All India caste. This new all India caste is English speaking O x f o r d admiring, Cambridge trained, London Times, Unesco Indians who occupy the position of par in this country. I will tell you, will all kinds of deliberation – I am not an irresponsible politician – their regime will not last because the masses are not dead. The masses of people are alive. They have become conscious of the ruling systems. All sorts of forces are playing with them at the moment. Communist forces, separating forces, linguistic forces, castists forces – all sorts of forces are playing upon the masses, but the masses are becoming awake. They are no longer dormant. They are no longer asleep. Sooner or later they are going to take the law into their own hands and the upper class in this country to which you and I belong will learn our lesson in time and readjust our own behaviour, to take into account the needs of these large masses in this country.

India does not consist only of readers of the Times of India or the Hindu or the Indian Express or the Madras Mail, eminent and great as these papers are. India consists of much larger number of people and their problem cannot be solved, unless you have the spirit of enterprise – unless you have the spirit of intiative, unless you have the spirit of improvisation What Mr. Naidu said, even if he trains the people, he wants them to go and start industry. That is what I want people to say. I would like to know how many principals of Polytechnics, how many principals of Engineering colleges, how many principals of technical institutions are prepared to say that they are training the students to produce people who will go out and start their own enterprise. If we are only producing servants, if we are only producing people for large industries what are we doing? We are spending 150 and 160 crores of hard earned Indian money merely to produce employees for big industries or for big public enterprises, we are not going to solve the problem at all. Their matter is very important. But if we want to solve the economic problem of India, you can't solve it through agriculture, you cannot solve it through large industry, you can only solve it through small industry, small enterprise. You have to

release what is called the productive energy of the people, release the energy of small people – People are metrapolite, intermediates. Just want a capital of 5,000/- of 10,000/- or 20,000/- who can borrow or beg or perhaps employ some of the methods Mr. Naidu said. Any way what are the methods? Who can get some money, who will start and you want to fill this country with spirit of independence, with the spirit of large ideas. I want a job. What I will do? The Government has not done this. The Principal has not done this. The Director has not done this. I find all sorts of things explained because so and so has not done this.

Now if that is the mentality of the country, it cannot develop economically. You may have a statistics of 5% increase in national income or 20% increase in national income, believe me that it is not going to solve the economic problem. Our problem is gigantic. There is no country in the world which has a problem as difficult as ours, not even China. China has a larger number of people, it is true. But they have one language. They do regard northern Chinese as much more superior to English. It makes me feel ashamed when I came to one part of India where foreign language is considered to be far superior to

a language spoken by people, who are called my country men. This kind of thing happens only in India. It does not happen anywhere in the world.

So, added to our enormous population problem, added to our enormous ties, we have got this drastic feeling that absolutely resorted to regional linguistic prejudices, we have got this castism, regionalism and all sorts of isms and also democracy and a democracy at its own authority is best, call it as you like, but a democracy is more democratic and more refined in England or in United States. We have tremendous number of handicaps and if we can solve the economic problem inspite of these handicaps, it is going to relieve, it is going to require a tremendous effort of will, and a tremendous organisation and I am going to put this, therefore as what I learn from Mr. Naidu, what I think is at the back of his mind.

If anybody thinks I have not interpreted him correctly, I am sorry this is the way. I would like to interpret him and he cannot object to it, because in India, we have got the traditional right to take great people, interpret them as we want and those great people can't say any thing about it because once they are great they have no

more control over our thoughts. (Cheers) So, interpret it in this way -- I interpret him in this way and say that what this country requires is a tremendous release of enterprise, initiative, productive energy and only you want a host of small fellows - not these large factories with 50 thousands spindles or 100 thousand spindles, 5000 looms or this, that, and so on. They are all there, I have no objection to them - some times they are present, some times they are not present, but I can only say that they are not in too large a number - I am not talking of vast mass of the others - I want for smaller people - people who have got a capital of 10,000/-, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000, 50,000 or one lakh, 2 lakhs, 3 lakhs. Now with that they will form the back bone of India's economy and the question is how is technical education helping to bring that class into existence. These men can't have engineers. A small fellow who is running a shop, a small workshop - his total capital will be, say 20,000/- his total gross income will be 1,000/- or 15 hundreds or 2,000/- he can't have an engineer. That fellow will be stitching his shirt sleeves - he will be smelling - he will be squatting on the ground. How can a beautifully trained engineer go and work there apart from the payment that he will get from there. They are not, these engineers are not going to

help them. Then what are they going to do? What is the answer of technical of education to the problem of small industries? That is the problem that Mr. Naidu has fairly and squarely thrown before you and I as an economist, completely endorse that question. What is technological and technical education in India doing to solve the problem of small industries? That problem has to be solved, otherwise we will never be able to solve our unemployment problem and unemployment problem goes on magnifying – believe me nobody can save this country from a revolution – nobody, because there was a time when the unemployed thought it was a grace of God. More were the times when he thought "I am so poor – I have committed so many sins in my previous birth, the other fellow is rich – he committed so many good things, but now that fellow is committing sins and so in his next birth he is going to suffer and I will be a great man and so extending my horizon over the present birth and the next birth I could honour the rich fellow and I could put up with my own poverty." Unfortu-

nately or fortunately it won't take such a long programme. We are not going to know what is going to happen after this birth. I am rather anxious to see that good is followed by reward in this birth itself. We don't mind postponing some reward for later instalments. But when you buy a thing or sell a thing for some payment you want some payment on the spot. Therefore if unemployment increases in this country believe me it is not going to be a stabilizing factor. As numbers increase, unemployment grows, it is going to be more and more revolutionary and if this unemployment gets mixed up with class, if this unemployment gets mixed up with scheduled class, with backward classes, with the tribes, with the backward regions, it is going to have a fantastic power and massive force behind it, because it is not only economic instinct behind it, but it will be rather irrational, which are always very powerful – once some body comes up – somebody like Hitler, somebody comes up to mobilize it. Therefore we have to solve this problem of unemployment. We cannot solve it with out small industries

and small industries once was said to belong to traditional classes. I was horrified – very irrational support, saying for over 6 million castes – Indian castes, from father to son, from the times of Manu and the Vedas but father to son? Is that going to solve the problem of economic development of small industries? What you want is Science and Technology. These people must become modern in all things. They must become economic in all things – they must become cost conscious – They must become technology conscious – They must become science conscious etc., Therefore I can see the question. I see that this is a problem of problems which Mr. Naidu has forced before you – of course he has clothed it in his own language. I have tried it to replace it in my own language. But I say fundamentally this is the problem. What is the technological education going to do to solve the problem of the small industrialist, the small worker and the small man in this country and if that question can be satisfactorily answered, if not now in course of time, I have no doubt Mr. Naidu will crown with success in this state.

For the wonderful hospitality he has given to some of our members, the nice tea he has given to us and beautiful flower garlands he has put to each one of our necks, once again, may I say thank you very much Mr. Naidu for the very fine hospitality and may I apologize to all my colleagues for the length I have taken not as a – being a Chairman and to have the pronounced time and to observe and the time, which I have taken in replying the host. Thank you. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri R. A. KESAVIAH,

Principal, Technical School, Integral Coach Factory,
Perambur, Madras.

Mr. Naidu, Our President and Friends,

I am from the Integral Coach Factory, South Indian Railways. I only want to give vent to a few ideas wherein cottage industries or small scale industries can flourish to a very great extent, on the pattern which Mr. Naidu has just put forward. We are living in a scientific age where we require important amenities of life both for our children and for our wives with the modern cooking gadgets and other sorts of facilities to have more time to spend in useful channels. If small scale industries have to develop on the pattern of Mr. Naidu and the Import Licences and other things - these red tapism have to go and I think there should be a free enterprise in this country - free import licences for

producing the various articles on small scale basis from the various smaller units apart from Madras, Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi or such places. After all out of the 400 million population about only 50 millions may be from these big cities but there are hundreds and hundreds of million people from smaller places, where to live to the modern conditions, they have to develop these various products of utility.

Now imagine, even to produce a car in this country, where we are taking that the smallest car is costing 12,000/- rupees and how many people can afford a 12,000/- rupees invested in it? After all taking into consideration, the Western Countries where they also produce cars, it is such a mass production, 2000 cars per day in Wolsburg of the Peoples Car as they call it, with the high wages that they give probably which amounts to 10 to 12 £ a week and which is not even 10 to 12 £ a month with the Indian workers, with a way the same machinery which we import from those countries and install them here, the same technologist - techniques that we learn by sending our

people to the other countries and when they come down over here if we pay less wages in this country and also the man power available in this country and with all the equipments we buy from there where it only costs probably for a Baby Austin only about £ 200 or for a Morris Minor about £ 250 if it were to cost 12,000/- rupees over here, where is the economy in our production?

Isn't possible as Mr. Naidu with all the development he has made over here – has been developing – where there is no reason for the Government not to realize the importance of training the men to produce capital goods or consumer goods in the cheapest way by various methods and ways where a car could be brought down to 4,000/- or 4,500/- rupees and it won't cost more than that because if another country can produce cheaper with higher wages this country can also produce at probably 4,000 or 4,500 rupees a car.

Mr. G. D. Naidu :– There is a car here which will cost only 2,000 rupees.

Well I am glad he came out to my rescue in this. (laughter). I can prove it to you that if a free enterprise is given, Mr. Naidu will be the first one to come forward to show the way how to produce a car for 4,000 to 4,500 rupees.

Mr. G. D. Naidu :- Now if I go there I will get the licence. I calculated how many people will buy even for 2,000 or 4,000 rupees. That question comes. It is not possible. So 12,000/- rupees is the best now. (laughter)

He is going in the reverse to see what is possible and what the present cost is to have (laughter). But any way I am of firm conviction that we as technicians produce sub-technicians in this country with the pack of training that we can give to our youngsters that we can train them up produce consumer goods as fast and as economically with less capital making use of various leaders in this country with so advanced similar ideas.

So I am glad Mr. Naidu asked some of us to speak and this is one aspect of his, I have spoken. There are many other useful things, who will not like to have an electric shaver? Who would not like to have a Transister set? After all a transister set is being sold to-day for Rs. 500 or Rs. 450/-. If you want to see what it would actually cost – the cost of raw materials are not as some of us think, actually the things are, it would not be beyond 45 or 50 or even a hundred rupees. Then why should it cost 500 rupees to produce a transister set? So many red tapisms and so many other difficulties – all these things are to be revolved on to the normal cost of the Transister sets. If a free enterprise is to be done in this country without having any of the restrictions what so ever, I am sure if Japan could produce it for Rs. 100/- 70/- or 90/- rupees or whatever it is, with still lower wages we give in this country, we can certainly understand right, their standard of living and produce many of the articles that we do definitely feel that we should use, with the technological advances we have in this country and make

our lives more useful and have more leisure to ourselves and to our Government and also to our children. They are the days to enjoy the advantages thereby. (Cheers)

Speech by

Sri G. R. DAMODHARAN,

Principal, P. S. G. College of Technology.
Coimbatore.

Mr. Naidu, Dr. Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all I would also like to associate myself in thanking Mr. Naidu for having helped us in a way to conduct the Annual Conference of the Association of the Principals of Technical Institutions. Well, I know Mr. Naidu from a very long time, a long, long time but I remember only to have known him from 1930 or 1931 - I think 1930 and Mr. Naidu has always been very helpful in giving me advices wherever and whenever necessary. Even my late father used to consult him in my educational career at some stage and I don't know perhaps it was Mr. Naidu who advised my father to send me for engineering education. It may or may not be, I don't know and he also told you how he walked into my room suddenly one day, he passed some time in the mouth of England and to my utter surprise I still remember the day I think it was a Sunday or Saturday - Saturday morning to be correct and I did not have any work in the college that morning. I

had my breakfast in my bed. I was a sort of half dressed without having had any shave at all. Well, he did walk in and I explained the circumstances and ofcourse I was very happy to see him then coming from my home country. We had some good news and I was very glad indeed and I was happy that he did not take back home with him from England any bad information about me. (Laughter). In a manner I suspected – at that time I was just an youngster, what he might go home and say about me. (Laughter). Since then it has always been a pleasure and whenever I had any problems or whenever I was in difficulties, I used to seek the advice of Mr. Naidu and he has always given me the right advice. It is only when he starts thinking deeply and putting down some thing in print, I believe that he goes off. (Laughter). But if you don't give him time and if you approach him in a friendly manner; sit down and talk, he gives best advice and he has often given opinions to so many of the youngsters of Coimbatore, the right advice at the right time and many of us owe our good things for our success in a way to Mr. Naidu in Coimbatore.

Even now when I took the responsibility of organising this conference of Principals of Technical Institutions, I never

had – I was always thinking that Mr. Naidu is there and I did go to him and told him. "Well, so many people will be coming and I would like to have some of these portions that was in the whole lot here. Then of course I was a bit cautious, because I was afraid that Mr. Naidu would have made a symposium of his ideas and things. (Laughter). We people probably may not have sufficient time to have our own way or discuss our own problems in a manner we did in our 2 days. However this morning it was my fault that I did not break when the Principal Chakko proposed vote of thanks to all the hosts in Coimbatore omitting Mr. Naidu. It was my fault and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking him very much indeed for having come to the aid of organising this conference and then he wanted to give a party of this nature. Of course I was very glad and so many of us have been listening to him now. Mr. Naidu has got his own way of doing things as to a certain extent capably he does it – he has done it. The whole trouble is, there is only one Mr. Naidu and people like me who are just ordinary persons – if Mr. Naidu has fetched all of us to be of the standard of Mr. Naidu, it would not have been so very difficult. But it happens so, perhaps now we become the solution of so many problems of other nations.

With these very few words I take pleasure in thanking Mr. Naidu, all the delegates, who have come to Coimbatore and it has been a great privilege and honour to play the part of a host. Inspite of what we tried to do, if there had been any short comings, I am sure you will appreciate and you will – you have put up with whatever short comings that have been. It had been a brilliant opportunity for all of us to have so many principals in Coimbatore and we hope to and we will look forward to have this conference again at Coimbatore, at not a distant date. I thank all of you and wish all of you the very best of luck. (Cheers).

Names of the Delegates and Principals of Polytechnics who have attended the Conference at Coimbatore on 9—2—61.

---

1 Sri N. Gnanasambandam, B. E.,
Principal, Government Polytechnic,
Nagercoil.

2 Sri K. Ansari Baig, B. A., B. E.,
Principal, Government Polytechnic,
North Arcot at Madras.

3 Sri B. V. Reddy,
Principal, Institute of Leather Technology,
Madras-21.

4 Sri S. Sivathanu Pillai, B. SC., L. C., & S. E.,
Principal, Institute of Film Technology,
Madras.

5 Sri S. Jaganathan,
Principal,
Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute,
Mylapore, Madras-4.

6 Sri R. S. Subramanian, B. E.,
Principal, Nachimuthu Polytechnic,
Pollachi.

7 Sri G. Rama Rao, B. E.,
Principal,
Murugappa Chettiar Memorial Polytechnic,
Avadi.

8 Sri N. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A., B. E.,
Virudhunagar S. Vellaichamy Nadar Polytechnic,
Virudhunagar.

9 Sri H. R. Nagendran, B. E.,
Principal, Thiagarajar Polytechnic,
Salem-5.

10 Sri M. K. Ganesan, B. E.,
Principal, Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic,
Nagapattinam.

11 Sri T. S. Kethara Mudaliar, C. E.,
Principal, Bakthavatsalam Polytechnic,
Kancheepuram.

12 Sri T. Radhakrishnan, B. E., M. SC.,
Principal, Rajagopal Polytechnic,
Gudiyatham.

13 Sri S. Sabanathan, B. A.,
Head of Section,
Srinivasa Subbaraya Polytechnic,
Sirkali.

14 Sri S. A. Abbas,
Principal, Polytechnic Muslim University,
Aligarh.

15 Sri J. G. Abraham,
Director of Technical Education,
Madras.

16 Sri V. H. Acharya,
Principal,
Sri Govindram Seksaria Technical Institute,
Indore, M. P.

17 Capt. P. Alexander,
Principal,
Nautical and Engineering College,
Bombay-1.

18 Sri J. N. Athavale,
Principal,
K. H. Kabbur Institute of Engineering,
Dharwar, Mysore.

19 Sri R. K. Banerjee,
Principal,
B. P. C. Institute of Technology,
Krishna Nagar.

20 Dr. N. N. Banerjee,
Principal, College of Textile Technology,
Serampore, Hooghly,
West Bengal.

21 Sri S. R. Leedkar,
Principal, S. V. Government Polytechnic,
Bhopal, M. P.

22 Sri H. N. Barua,
Principal,
The Prince of Wales, Institute of
Jorhat, Assam. Engg., and Tech.,

23 Sri Biman Sen.
Dy. Educational Officer,
Ministry of S. R. and C. R.
New Delhi.

24 Sri V. Cadambi,
Director,
Mechanical Engg., Research Institute,
Durgapur.

25 Sri Chokyavatia,
Principal,
Birla Visvakarma Maharaja Ayya,
Vallaba Nagar, (Via) Anand. W. Rly.,

26 Dr. K. G. Chakko,
Professor, Engineering College,
Muslim University, Aligarh.

27 Sri G. R. Damodaran,
Principal, P. S. G. College of Technology,
Coimbatore-4.

28 Sri E. D. Daruvala,
Principal,
Government Central Textile Institute,
Kanpur.

29 Sri N. Das Gupta, (Rep. Eastern Zone)
Principal, Assam Engineering College,
Gauhati, Assam.

30 Sri S. C. Debmoulik,
Principal,
Licentiate, Engineering Department,
Ramakrishna Mission,
Shilpamandira,
Belurmath, Howrah.

31 Sri T. A. Desai,
(Hon. Secretary, A. P. T. I.)
L. D. College of Engineering Buildings,
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32 Sri R. N. Dogra, (Rep. Northern Zone, A. P. T. I.)
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Delhi.

33 Dr. V. M. Dokras, (Rep. Western Zone, A. P. T. I.)
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Government Engineering College,
Jabalpur, (M. P.)

34 Sri P. C. Eapan,
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35 Sri M. S. Gopalakrishnan,
Principal, Annamalai Polytechnic,
Chettinad.

36 Sri Govindakrishnayya,
Principal, Regional Engineering College,
Warrangal, A. P.

37 Sri Govardandas Agarwal,
Associate Member,
National Education & Information Films,
Bombay.

38 O. H. Gulam Hassan Khan,
Principal,
Kashmir, Government Polytechnic,
Srinagar, Kashmir.

39 Sri P. Gupta,
(Asst., Secretary A. P. T. I.)
Delhi Polytechnic,
Delhi-6.

40 Sri B. Ghosh,
Head of Chemical Engg., & Tech., Deptt.,
Punjab University, Chandigarh.

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Trichy.

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51 Dr. B. S. Kulkarni,
Professor & Head of the Department of
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53 Sri P. D. Kumaresan,
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54 Sri A. V. Kuppuswamy,
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Naval Engineering College, I. N. S.,
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